NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

ERMS cash in advance. Money sent by mail will be at the taken.

THE DAILY HERALD, two conts per copy, \$7 per a
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topy, or \$5 per annum; the Buropean Edition every Wed
of als conts per copy; \$4 per annum to ony part of Great;
or \$6 It to ong part of the Continent, both to include post
Cuttfornia Edition on the let, Ith and Elet of each stantil ente per copy, or \$3 75 per annum. THE FANILY HERALD, on Wednesday, at four cents per topy, or \$4 per annum.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

AGADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving Place. - IVALIAN OPERA-MIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway. -- How to PAT THE RENT-

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, -CANILLE

WALLACK'S THEATRE, No. 844 Broadway.-JEALOUS LAURA REENE'S THEATER, Broadway .- THE MA-

HEW BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY. - MULETEER OF TO-MARY PROVOST'S THEATRE, 485 Broadway-RICHAR

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway, -Con Must Laving Hippoptanus, Whale, &c., at all hours. -BADAE AND KALANADE, afternoon and evening.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mochanics' Hall, 472 Broad HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS, Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659

MELODEON CONCERT HALL, 539 Broadway. Sense CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 555 Broadway. -So xes GAIBTIES CONCERT ROOM, 616 Broadway .- DRAWING

ORYSTAL PALACE CONCERT HALL, No. 45 Bowery. MEXICAN MUSEUM, 663 Broadway.—Day and Even

AMERICAN MUSIC HALL, 444 Broadway. JEALOUS

PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway. NOVELTY MUSIC HALL, 616 Broadway. -- BURLESQUE

TRIPLE SHEET New York, Saturday, March 29, 1862.

GREAT REVIVAL OF TRADE.

Unprecedented Increase of Advertising. We publish this morning another triple sheetthe third that we have issued this week, all of which have been necessitated by the great and constantly increasing pressure upon our space of advertisements. There can be no more satisfactory evidence of the vast resources of the North, and of the irrepressible energies of its people, than a fact of this sort. taken in conjunction with the generally busy aspect of our city. It shows that, although we are In the midst of a civil war of gigantic proportions, the means and courage of our people are but little affected by it.

It is true that this large increase in our adveytisements is in a measure owing to the more careful discrimination exercised by the business munity in the distribution of their patronage. The mean and dishonest efforts made by one of bur rivals (the Tribune) to divert to its own lumns the favor we have enjoyed, by sending pulars to the addresses of those who advertise with us, falsely estimating our present circulation at what it was fourteen years ago, have helped to augment, instead of diminish, that branch of our business. Certainly, at no former period to the same extent as at present. The fact proves that the course taken by the MALD in supporting the government in its efforts to put down the rebellion and vindicate the constiion is approved, not merely by the political timent of the North, but by the commercial and iness portion of the community. It is to this iesdiness of political purpose and devotion to the best interests of the country that we owe our preat enormous circuistion, exceeding that of all the other city dailies put together. It is to the riction prevailing amongst the mercantile comunity that that circulation is a genuine one, and ot serves their objects, that we are indebted for sch a large corresponding increase in their busigess favors.

THE SITUATION.

An advance was made by the centre of our army of the Potomac on Thursday upon the rebels ten thousand strong, on the road befond the Warrenton Junction, driving them several miles towards Gordonsville. The bridges and tracks on the railroad were all destroyed and torn up, but our troops were pursuing the onemy as eapidly as circumstances will permit. A portion of the First New Jersey cavalry, un Her Colonel Wradham, had a skirmish with the rebels (Texan Rangers), near Dumfries, on the same fay. A few shots were fired on both sides without lajury. Ten prisoners were taken and brought to Wachington. Our troops captured a number of pragons loaded with wheat, but owing to the want horses were enabled to bring off only four of on to their camp. Cars are now running from Pashington to Manassas, and the read is open to tow's station, on the road to Gordonsville.

Some fugitives from the rebel side of James Hver, who reached our camp at Newport's News scently, report that the Merrimac is now ready to make another attack. She is said to have a fifteennoh rifled gun on board carrying three hundred und conical shot with steel points. They also to that she suffered terribly in the engagement rith the Monitor, and the report that she returned o Norfolk in a sinking condition is not exaggepated. It is stated as a fact that the second time se bored her fron prow in the Cumberland she ald not extricate herself, and that, fortunately er her, the prow broke off, or she would have se down with the Cumberland.

Our latest news from Strasburg is dated last ight. Everything was quiet there. A slight traich took place yesterday, in which ten of the bels were out off by our cavalry. Colonel Anhp's rebel force continues to show itself in the

neighborhood, and on Thursday threw several shells into our camp. General Shields is so far improved as to be able to attend to the business of his brigade.

The nows from Island No. 10 is not very important. A balloon reconnoissance resulted in the liscovery that the shells from our mortars had allen beyond the enemy's batteries, the elevation of the mortars being too high. This, however, will at once be remedied.

The rebels still continue to make occasional de onstrations on the Lower Potomac. On Monday last two boats crews from the Yankee landed at Shipping Point to remove the guns left by the rebels; but while so engaged a squadron of robel cavalry, numbering 1,500 men, made their appearance on the hill, and our mon pulled off after securing two guns one a nine-inch Dahlgren, and the other a long thirty-two-pounder. The Yankee fell out into the stream on the appearance of the enemy and turned her guns upon them; but they retired and kept out of range. In addition to these guns the Yankee secured one hundred and sixty nine-inch shells, leaded, and four hundred six-inch shells, unloaded, which were taken from the rebel batteries. At Evansport the rebels have left the sawmill untouched, and there is sufficien timber at the mill to make quarters for several

thousand men. We give to-day a man of the new seat of military operations; showing the movements going on in the Southwest, the strategical points at Corinth, Mississippi, and Decatur, Alabama, where the rebel G s, Johnston and Beauregard, are conr forces. centrati

Another map which we also give in another olumn will show clearly the route taken by the Nashville when she made her escape from Beaufort, and the positions at that time held by the federal vessels. There are three channels to guard, and on this occasion but two vessels-the Cambridge and Gemsbok, the latter a sailing vessel-were there to perform the duty. The extreme distance between the mouths of the three channels is five miles. The Swash channel (by which the Nashville so successfully entered the harbor) ran the distance of only a third of a mile, when it connected with the main ship channel, whose nouth was at another point a few miles distant The Gemsbok lay as near as she could, so as not to be in the range of Fort Macon, which is situated on Bogue Bank. The fort was not evacuated at last advices-viz: March 24, five P. M. The Bogue and Shackleford banks are sandy, and the main land is plainly visible over and beyond them. The depot wharf and buildings are situated on the swampy low land; the Bogue banks, however, somewhat hide the view from the sea. The shoal grounds outside the three channels (or seaward) do not dry at low water, but are covered in the calmest weather with breakers along the whole

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, a bill to prevent the allowance of pensions to widows and children of Revolutionary soldiers, unless their claims are established, was passed, Mr. Wright, of Indiana. introduced another bill providing for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. A motion to take up the resolution declaring that no more brigadier generals shall be appointed, unless for gallantry in action, led to a discussion, in which it was stated that there are a less number of officers in the present army, in proportion, than we had in was disagreed to. The Naval Appropriation bill was then taken up, the question being on an amendment appropriating \$783,294 for the completion of the Stevens floating battery, which was dopted, with the condition that Mr. Stevens shall not be repaid the money he has expended on the battery unless she prove successful, and also that the appropriation is not to be used unless the Secretary of the Navy is of the opinion that it will secure to the public service an efficient steam for the construction of iron-clad vessels of war was adopted; also an amendment appropriating \$250,000 for casting heavy ordnance at the Wash noton Navy Yard. The bill was then passed, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, the Naval Comsittee reported a joint resolution of thanks to aptain John Ericsson, for the enterprise, skill. nergy and tact, displayed by him in constructing the iron-clad steamer Monitor, and the great ser vice rendered by her to the country recently in Hampton Roads. The resolution was adopted. In answer to an inquiry, the Chairman of the Com-mistee on Invalid Pensions stated that a bill had already been reported providing pensions on acsent,war. The consideration of the Lax bill was

Both houses adjourned till Monday.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS. In the Senate of our State Legislature vesterday. the bills amending the general manufacturing laws and correcting errors in the Brooklyn tax assess ments, together with others of little interest our readers, received favorable reports. The bill o correct abuses in the relaying of pavements in this city was ordered to a third reading. Several bills were passed. Among them were those providing means to pay for the canal enlarge ments and amending the Revised Statute relative to jurors and justices' courts. The others were mostly of a private nature. Notice was given of a bill to encourage investments in small amounts by the people in State stocks. A communication was received from the New York Excise Commissioners. It reports nearly one thousand licenses granted, and \$22,000 received therefor. In the Assembly, the Metropolitan Health bill came up, as the special order, in Committee of the Whole, and the debate on it occupied the greater part of the session. Progress was finally reported, and it was made the special order again for to-day. A report was received from the State Engineer giving en estimate of the expenses of the proposed enlargement of the Champlain Ganal in order to admit the passage of gunboate. To enlarge it sufficiently to make its navigable by gunboats of one hundred and fifty feet in length would, he says, cost \$3,770,190. The report urges the importance and practicability of the measure. In the evening session the Assessment bill was under consideration, and, after a long debate, progress was reported, and ft was referred to a select committee of nine, with instructions to provide that mortgages on land shall be assessed and the amount of tax be repaid by

the mortgages.
In 1790 New York was the fifth State in the Union in point of population, and not until 1820 did she take her position at the head of the column, and assume the title of the "Empire State." She has now nearly one million more inhabitants than the next in alse, and three millions seven hundred and seventy-three thousand more than the smallest. General Curtis will soon be after Price and Van Dorn again in Arkamsas. The rebels have made a

hale about twenty miles southwest of Bentonville.

the roads be

where they are trying to block

felling trees. General Curtis has made his headquarters at Bentonville, and has issued a procla mation announcing that he will give sustenance to d! who are needy, and admonishing the traitors to lay down their arms or leave the State. One hundred and twenty wagon loads of flour, meal, sugar, coffee, &c., reached Bentonville on the 13th and 14th inst.

Ninety-seven contrabands arrived in Philadel hia yesterday morning, and were received at the volunteer refreshment saloon. They are of both sexes, and of all ages. One bright old aunty says she is over one hundred years old, and has twenty-one children. As soon as their arrival beknown crowds congregated to see them, and ome very ludiorous scenes were enacted. The reported that many of them have already been employed as servants. They came principally from Harper's Ferry, where they were engage

Over four thousand rebel prise released from Camp Douglas, Ill., and two thou-sand five hundred from Camp Morton, Ind. They will swear to support in future the Stars an

The following named five States have a do

eaded government-some roving and others Governors.

Beriah Mageffin,
George W. Johnson,
Hamilton R. Gamble,
Claiborne F. Jackson
Marble Nash Taylor,
Henry T. Clark.

Sec. Andrew Johnson,
Jaham C. North Carolina..... Virginia Francis H. Pierrepo John Letcher.

The Montreal Gazette says that it has information that the reconnoissance party sent out last week by General McClellan was so cut up that those who eturned were in a state of disorganization following result shows the manner in which they were "out up," the figures being taken from the Union official reports and the rebel accounts:-

Two of the proprietors of the Nashville Patriot, who were rather slow on the foot, did not succeed n getting away when Governor Harris absconded and they therefore concluded to continue the pub lication of the paper; but when the poor fellows were informed by Governor Johnson that they would not be allowed to abuse the government and foster the rebellion they retired from the establishment in disgust, and left the paper in the hands of the printers, who exhibited considerable more sense and discretion.

Mr. L. D. Rouell, of Empire City, Colorado Ter tory, denies the statement that some time ago appeared in the Times of this city, that the majority of the inhabitants of that Territory are ocessionists. He says that a more loyal or Union loving people cannot be found in any of the North

Mrs. Catharine Brown Hopkins claims a divorce before the courts of Harrisburg, Pa., from her hus band, St. George Henry Hopkins, on the groun that he is disloyal and in the rebel army.

The citizens of Montgomery county, Ind., have procured a sword to be presented to General Lew. Wallace for his gallantry at Fort Donelson. Bushwhackers, guerillas and jayhawkers, with commissions from the rebel General Sterling Price, ontinue to prowl about Missouri, committing every depradation upon the Union citizens of that State known to criminal law. General Hallack will, however, soon cut short their movements. Governor Hamilton R. Gamble, of Missouri, has returned to the State, and resumed the duties of his

Indications for a large crop of peaches the coming season are prominent in New Jersey, Pennsvivania and Delaware.

Wall street was dull again yesterday, chiefly in cons quence of the absence of news from the army. Stocks closed at a decline of 1/2 a 1/2 from the day previous. Very little business was done in exchange for the steamer bankers' rates 111% a 112. Gold was unchanged in price. Money steady at last quotations. The first batch the new legal tender Treasury notes was forwarded to Washington by the National Bank Note Company.

embraced about 700 a 890 bales, chiefly to apluners closing with buoyancy on the basis of 28c. for inidding plands. Flour was in moderate demand, chiefly to the ome trade: common and medium grades were about Sc. nactive, and sales confined to small lots, which afforded no correct criterion of prices, which were nominal for most descriptions. Corn was active at the recent conheavy, but with rather more doing; sales of new mess were made at \$13 a \$13 25, and new prime at \$10 37 \(\frac{1}{2} \) a \$10 62 \(\frac{1}{2} \). Lard was active and firm. Sugars were steady and active, with sales of about 1,500 hhds. and 500 oxes. Coffee was quiet and nominal. Freights were steady, with a fair amount of engagements.

The Restoration of Tennessee—Important Proceedings in Nashville.

In the absence, this morning, of any fresh intelligence of stirring battles and decisive victories over the armed forces of the rebellion. we seize the opportunity to spread before our readers some of the very important proceedings at Nashville attending the advent and public reception in that city of Hon. Andrew Jo in the character of President Lincoln's Military Provisional Governor of Tennessee.

The appeal or proclamation of Governor Johnson to the people of the State will satisfy every intelligent Union loving reader that in this appointment President Lincoln has indeed put "the right man in the right place." The policy which the Governor announces as that which will guide his provisional administration is eminently conservative and conciliatory He admonishes the people of Tennesses that against the armed forces of this accession rebellion "the President of the United States was bound by his official oath to preserve, protect and defend the constitution, and charged by the law with the duty of suppressing insurrection and domestic violence;" and, in order to re-establish the authority of the federal government throughout the Union, Congress, assembling in extra session in July last, at the President's call, promptly and zealously proceeded to strengthen the hands of the administration in the prosecution of this righteous war; but at the same time, as Governor Johnson is careful to remind the Tennessee people, the two houses of Congress, with almost absolute unanimity, resolved "that this war is not waged on their part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or sabjugation, nor for the purpose of overthrow-ing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of these States, but to defend and naintain the supremacy of the constitution, and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity. quality and rights of the several States unim paired; and that as soon as these objects are omplished the war ought to cease."

With this official chart before him, Governor Johnson takes the helm as Provisional Military Governor of his State, and very plainly tells what he proposes to do. He finds "most, if not all the offices (within the State), both State and federal, vacated, either by actual abandonment or by the action of the incumbents in attempting to subordinate their functions to a power in hostility to the fundamental law of

versive of her national allegiance." He says. therefore, that he shall fill these offices temporarily, "until the State shall be restored to its accustomed quiet that the people can peaceably assemble at the ballot box and select agents of their own choice." In other words, he dopts the sensible view of President Lincoln, that this rebellion has not carried any State out of the Union, but that in Tennessee, for instance, the federal authority has only been temporarily superseded by a rebellious conspiracy, and that with the suppression of this spiracy therein the State, as a member of the on, resumes its former position, without the necessity of any legislation whateoever on the part of Congress.

This is the doctrine of President Lincoln, and it stands upon the impregnable ground of the astitution. Our radical abolition faction, nowever, do not like it. They prefer the theory of Mr. Senator Sumner-that a State in revolt against the general government has committed elo de se, has destroyed itself, and has forfeited all its claims, even when recovered, to constitutional protection, and, when wrested from the rebellion, may be rightfully governed by Congress with the absolute authority of the conqueror of a foreign territory. Hence Mr. Sumner's assumption that Congress may and ought to declare slavery abolished in our rebellious States, and ought to legislate for them as for States, by their acts of rebellion, remanded back to the condition of Territories, and in a crude and chaotic mass, without a vestige of political organization or of geographical boundaries to distinguish one from another. Mr. Sumner plumes bimself upon the fact that he derives this sweeping revolutionary theory from the peculiar views of John Quincy Adams. But the views of Mr. Adams on the subject of Southern slavery and rebellion were too much embittered by his unpopularity in the South as a Presidential candidate to be entitled to much consideration. After he left the White House he became the leader and the chosen apostle of the anti-slavery faction of Congress, and did more, perhaps, than any other man of his time to foment that succession of sectional slavery agitations which have culminated in this rebellion.

There is no safety in the violent abolition counsels of Mr. Adams. They tend to anarchy and endless confusion. On the other hand, although with much greater cause for a hostile spirit against the South than Mr. Adams as a Presidential candidate, we find Mr. Lincoln. through all the trying ordeal of this rebellion, from his journey incog. to Washington, in order to escape a band of secession assassing, down to this day, the magnanimous, steadfast and consistent advocate of "the integrity of the Union," including the preservation of the revolted States of the South and their institutious. slavery and all, as they were. It is not, then, a matter of wonder that his Provisional Covernor of Tennessee, Andrew Johnson, has been received at Nashville as a deliverer, and that there is every prospect of complete success in his enterprise, without the slightest difficulty, after the expulsion of the bogus Governor Harris and his armed confederates from Memphis.

The speeches which we publish to-day, in this connection, of Emerson Etheridge, Parson Brownlow and Horace Maynard, are full of encouragement. Mr. Etheridge's loyalty is so decided that he does not hesitate to tell the people of Tennessee that, if the issue is to be made between slavery and the Union, slavery must go to the wall. But upon this point the President's emancipation Message will, or ought to. satisfy the people of Tennessee, and of every other Southern State, that, whether it is their wish to preserve their institution of slavery or to abolish it, every consideration of safety, economy and prudence invites them to the fullest confidence in his administration. We think it exceedingly fortunate that Andrew Johnson has been appointed Provisional Governor of Tennessee. He is known throughout the South, not as an abolitionist, nor even as a Northern republican, but as a Southern conservative democrat; and from this fact, together results against the falsehoods of the secession leaders of the South and the disorganizing schemes of our abolition disunionists of the North.

TURNINGS AND TWISTINGS OF THE "LITTLE VILLAIN."-A short time ago we declared that Speaker Raymond, the "Little Villain" of the Times, had received a letter from General Wadsworth, containing attacks upon General McClellan. Now Raymond comes out in print, denying that he had ever received such a letter for publication in the Times, but insinuating that he might have received a private letter of the character we asserted. This quibble about the private letter is too contemptible to notice, and upon the main facts of the case therefore, we convict the "Little Villain" of having told one of two lies-viz: he either lied when he told our informant that he had received a letter from Wadsworth, or he lied when he declared in print that our statement was untrue. We happen to have the honorable Speaker on a sharp pin this time; for he is himself responsible for our statement, and it was made upon his authority. The more he turns and twists, the more this pin will hurt

It is very curious to observe the motive of this downright lying practised by the "Little Villain." General Wadsworth, it appears, is a candidate for Senator from New York, and wishes to be elected by the next Legislature. Raymond is also a candidate for the same office Therefore, while pretending to be very friendly to General Wadsworth and the opponents of McClellan, Raymond steals around and stabe Wadsworth in the back by spreading reports against him. This is a very favorite mode of engineering with the "Little Villain," and he practises it on small and great alike. For instance, in an article upon Mr. Gregory, M. P., in the Times of Wednesday last, he, to gratify some personal spite or other, lugged in a batch of old scandals about a gentleman of this city in no way connected with the subject of the article. Yesterday the Times declares that all its statements in regard to that gentleman were false, and the whole article errone. ous. This is coolness worthy of Iceland, and we desire to have a little of it shown in regard to Wadsworth. Which will Speaker Raymond deny-his word to our informant or his letter to the papers?

THE EVENING POST AND THE ARMY .- The Evening Post and other abolition journals have adopted a new and most amusing way of attacking our Union generals and the Union army. They say that our soldiers belong to an association called the Knights of the Golden Circle. the State (the federal constitution), and sub- and that the Hanand V, its organ. The fellow

of the Evening Post must be Knights of the Golden Ass see Apuleius and are as silly as they are benighted. Our soldiers are very go knights, however; for they fight well, and, like Bayard—but unlike the rotten-egged abolition-ists—they have proven themselves sans pour q sansreproche.

The Culmination of Abolition Wendell Phillips, the great Moses of aboli tionism, was rotten-egged at Cincinnati the other evening. Aaron, another abolition priest was treated to the same sort of unsavory omelette at Burlington, New Jersey, on Thurs day night. This Aaron is surnamed Samuel, i dubbed a reverend, and preaches to persons of the Baptist persuasion, at the little village of Mount Holly, not far from the scene of his mar tyrdom. The abolition Moses and Aaron both tried to do the same thing, and met with the same reception. They endeavored to talk trea son, and were rotten-egged. It seems that Northern disunionists are in equally bad odor in Ohio and New Jersey, and the people who rebuke them choose missiles remarkably signi ficant of the general public opinion of such

Of course the HERALD cannot approve of the

obbing of these fellows, or of any interf with the right of free speech, so long as that right is properly exercised. We would greatly prefer that the people, instead of rotten-egging these agitators, should let them severely one, refuse to listen to their speeches, and leave them to mouth treason to bare walls and empty benches. But, before calling the persons "rowdies" and "rioters" who interrupt these abolitionists, we must remember the very strong provocations to such disturbances, and be careful to censure justly and wisely. At Cincinnati it was not until Wendell Phillips called all Union lovers "ignorant white men and declared that he had been "an abolitionist and nothing else, for thirty years," and had been "for sixteen years a disunionist," that rotten eggs gave emphasis to hisses. At Burlington was not until Aaron "denounced present administration and the manner in which the war was conducted" that the audience hissed and rotten-egged him. In both cases then the provocation was so ample that, while we may wish the loval people had stayed at home, we cannot pity the abolition ecturers nor think their punishment too great Granted the right of free speech; but if a man exercises it only to insult you by boasting that he has been trying, all his life long, to injure you and destroy your country, and has at las succeeded, no one can pity him if you knock him down, though all must admit that It would be more Christianlike for you to walk away and refuse to listen. Alas! we are not al Christians yet, and in Ohio and New Jersey they prefer returning bad eggs for bad words instead of good for evil.

An audience assembles composed of th mothers, fathers, wives, sisters, brothers and other relatives of men who are fighting for the Union. An abolition lecturer comes on the platform and begins by denouncing the army and its generals. The audience manifests its disapprobation; but the lecturer proceeds to tell them that for thirty years he has been la boring to bring about this war, and for the sake of the negro he glories in the dead, so dear to his hearers, who strew every battle field, and in the wounded, whose shricks wring the hearts of their mothers and wives even while he speaks. The lecturer goes on to say that he is responsible for this staughter and these agonies, and s proud to be so. He taunts his hearers with the cost of the war; declares, and proves, that he has made these expenses necessary, and anpounces that he will do his utmost to prolong the war, until it ends in disunion. He says that the constitution is a compact with death and a bond with Hell, and avows himself a confirmed disunionist, declaring that all who do not agree with him are ignorant white men. He speers at all Americans and exults that he is not a citizen of this detestable country. If he is poetically inclined, he quotes from the Tribine its hymn the Star Spangled Banner, beg

Tear down that flaunting lie! Blot out those bloody stars!

This is the staple of an abolition lecture, as delivered by Phillips and Aaron, and it suggests rotten eggs instinctively. Could any provocation be stronger? Are the citizens of Ohio and New Jersey more or less than men, that they are expected to endure such outrageous insults with saintly patience? Does loyal blood run cool and thin as water, that it is not to overheated by such incendiary words? The very stones in the streets would rise in mutiny if the people were such stocks as to bear these taunts and calumnies calmly. Therefore we advise all people to stay away from abolition lectures and let the stones rise of themselves, without the aid of human hands; but, unfortunately, the people of Ohio and New Jersey will not take advice, but will go and be insulted, and throw eggs, not of the very freshest flavor.

But the abolition lecturers do not give the

only provocation to such unlawful disturbances. Whenever loyal citizens transgress the laws it invery certain that the authorities are in fault. So in the case of these pestilent, spouting wretches, whom the officials at Washington have hitherto refused to punish, but have tried to pet into silence, as a silly mother spanks all her naughty children but the favorite-who is always the worst-and gives him astick of gandy instead of the deserved drubbing. The abelition ists have been the only opponents of President Lincoln's administration, and have in every way, politically and personally, gressly inwell as the ladies of their families. And yet what party has been so greatly petted? The 'peace' organs opposed the administration, and were suppressed. The abolition organs oppose the administration, and are kindly exempted from consorship. Mr. Wall, a democrat, of Trenton, N.J., denounced the administration and was sent to Fort Lafayette. Mr. Aaron, an abolitionist, at Burlington, N. J., denounces the administration, but is still at liberty. Loyal citisens are "suspected" of favoring the South and are clapped into prison. Wendell Phillips avows himself a disunionist, but is invited to lecture at Washington, is received with bonor by the President of the Senate, feted by the Speaker of the House, and calls upon the President himself. President Buchanan tried this same ladulgent dodge with Southern traitors, and how did it work? Does it succeed any better with Northern traitors! No one can wonder that the people, indignant at such official mawkishness, balance the excessive clemency of the government by a little excess the tionists, as it does other traitors, and we shall have no more righting. If, however, the govern-

ment prefers to have these agita tors spont treeson, we advise every one to refuse to listen. But uman nature is so weak, and ra tten eggs au cheap, that, advise as we may, we; cannot as swer for the consequences.

SENATOR FILE AND THE BLOCKADE .- - WO GET .

glad to observe that Senator Hale has at le turned his attention to real states left the negro question to the neophy House, who have nothing better to do then House, who have nothing bearing and preach abolition doctrines. In leaving lavery agitation to its fate, and, as one of Naval Committee, instituting a special inquisition into the state of the blockade and the short comings of the Navy Department, he is likely to do a real service to the country. Let him set to work in earnest, and in handling the old fossils of the department he may count upon our supporting him through thick and this. The ountry has a right to demand from Mr. Se Welles a full explanation of his admin and we hope that Senator Hale will not be hindhand in instituting a searching examina-tion into all its details. Why was the Nashville allowed to make her escape from Beaufort when it was known that she had run in there and that General Burnside was ordered to capture the place! Why, when it was notorious that the Merrimac was ready to start on her errand for destruction, were special ures of defence against her not res to? Why, even while she was in course of comstruction, were iron-plated ships not built to meet her? And what is being done now to guard sufficiently against a repetition of the disasters which she inflicted on her first appearance, and her own escape to seaf The many others are questions which require an sworing; and where we have suffered so many disgraces by mismanagement we have a righ to demand the reasons why the Scoretary the Navy, with ample resources and power a his command, falled in protecting the best interests of the country entrusted to his charge We trust that Senator Hale will do his work thoroughly and without regard to individual feelings, and that the result will be a more creditable administration in future of the affairs of the department of which Mr. Welles is at pre sent the chief.

GEORGE SANDERS IN SECRET-A CANDO FOR "OLD CLO'."-Read the interesting account which we publish to-day, of George Sande the errand boy in Tennessee of the fugitive secession government of Kentucky. Major William H. Polk, brother of the late President Polk, it appears, has stood true to the Union through all the flory trials of secession; and upon this Union man it seems that, in the last extremity, Sanders had to call for the means of transportation for his runaway secession State officials of Kentucky. Sanders was in a bad plight. He has carried his revolutionary eggs at last to a bad market. Here, as European volutionist and President maker, he fattened on turtle soup and champagne, and lived like . king on the public money. He turns up in Tennessee a regular ragamuffin, all in rage, and holes, and patches. He is a candidate for "old clo';" and, remembering his peculiar services to Horace Greeley as his Montgomery telegraphic correspondent when the Jeff. Davi government was first established there, we call upon Greeley to do something now for Sanders. A box of "old clo!" from Greeley, including a few of those old white coats, and hats, and cowhide boots, if not too old, will be acceptable to Sanders at this crisis. Harvey, of South Carolina, the original secession correspondent of the Tribune, is doing very well; but Sa in his rags, calls for the compassion of Greeleys

DISCHARGE OF STATE PRISONERS .- The com missioners appointed to investigate the cases of persons confined on charges of treason in the government forts are proceeding rapidly with their work, and are fast clearing them of their inmates. They will not have accomplished their task an hour too soon; for these pi will soon be wanted as places of shelter for the treasonable denunciations of the governs are overywhere moving the people to rise is indignation against them. From such harmle missiles as rotten eggs they may, by-and-by. pass to something more hurtful to the addled craniums of these madmen. Even Greeley. may be glad to take shelter for the summ one of the cool casemates of Fort Lafayette. Sooner than see the poor devil driven to pass, we will take him under our wing, and will give him snug quarters at Fort Was where under the protection of the gla Union flag, he shall have board and lodes and, what is equally necessary -a. washing.

GIVING AID TO THE ENEMY .- Yesterday's number of the New York Tribung contained letter from its special correspondent in the vicinity of Island No. 10, in which the whole place of surrounding and capturing the robots is permaturely revealed; and this notwithstan that the correspondent was conscious of the treasonable nature of his act, and warned Gree ley not to insert the letter till after the eve reached him by telegraph. He says:-

As you are likely to learn by telegraph some of this spirynx riddle before these speculations you. I think they cannot give aid or comfort to my. Sheeld they come too early, they with "keep you have istelligence of a decisive result."

Now, as no decisive result has been soon plished, and no telegraphic intelligence read or could have reached the Tribune office, f traitor sheet has wilfully given aid to the my by giving information of the plans of generals. Here is a case for the Secret ary of

THE FIRST FROTTS OF THE WORK OF W IN ASO proxists .- If the reader will tune to our Washington naws, he will perceive w at the ne groes in that sity are already growns so insolent. on account of the visionary prosper to held out to the race by the crexy abolitions to, that they do not heritate to insult the while race in the streets. These are but the first 'fruits of what the Sataric abolitionists are per paring for men and women of their own blee 1. If it should come to a war of races let the in look out; for in that day the white nigger-w rehippers will be placed in the same category with the blacks.

Namo's Garrer.—The inter sting and affecting Irahs drams, "The College Bares," will be performed this groning (Saturday) for the F set time, having had a most evening (Saturday) to works at time, having had a most successful run of six works. The proceeds will be for the benefit of the two iseding, artistes of the piece, Mrs. John Wood and Mr. Colline. Y.r. Collins intends to make New York his headquartery, for the future, and will shortly produce a series of Ity, h dramas.

ACADEMY OF MOST C .- Donisotti's delightful opera, "Fa-